

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
FRITCH, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

Daily Journal, delivered in the city, \$10.00
Per year, in advance, \$3.00
Per month, in advance, \$1.00
Per week, in advance, \$0.25
Per copy, in advance, \$0.05
All communications should be addressed to the
editor of the Journal, at the office of the
Journal, at the corner of Third and Green
streets, between Second and Third.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN KILLED AT VICKSBURG.—Captain Harry McDougal, who has spent several days at Vicksburg since his surrender, writes the New Albany Ledger that he has made the most careful inquiry as to the actual number of women killed in the city during the bombardment of the town by Gen. Grant. He learns that the number is twenty. Besides these, quite a number of children were also killed. Capt. McDougal states that, during the bombardment, it was not an uncommon sight for women to be seen, passing in handkerchiefs and shawls, and that the number of women killed is attributable to the bravado spirit with which they thus exposed themselves. In one instance of the death of children, eight or ten little boys were playing together in front of one of the caves dug into the hill-side for the protection of the women and children; a shell exploded near them, killing several of the boys. One little fellow, a most interesting child, and son of a formerly prominent merchant of the town, was literally torn into fragments.

GEN. BURDEISS AND THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—Gen. Burdiss has issued a general order commanding officers in the Department of Ohio, in case of a writ of habeas corpus issued from State courts for persons in the official military custody, either as spies, deserters, or parties tried before a military court, to make a respectful return of said writ, setting forth, first, that the respondent is a military officer, fully commissioned; second, reasons for which the person is held in custody; third, that the production of said person would be in violation of orders from superior authority; fourth, that said person is now held under the authority of the United States for said reasons, without intending any disrespect to the honorable judge issuing the writ.

THE SURGEON GENERAL HAS WRITTEN A LETTER TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, advising the organization by the Governor of each State of a medical reserve corps. This corps is to be composed of thirty surgeons, clerks, and orderlies, who are to be held in readiness when a battle occurs to proceed at once to the field of action. Each surgeon is to be sworn in for a period of fifteen days, and receive one hundred dollars per month and transportation. They will furnish their own subsistence.

RESTORATION OF DECOMPOSED BODIES.—The human body, in an advanced state of decomposition as to be entirely unrecognizable, can now be restored by chemical means to a present an almost completely natural appearance. This process was lately practiced with success in London, in the case of a body found in the Thames, which was suspected to be that of an escaped murderer, who had committed suicide. After the body had been subjected to the new process, the witnesses were able to swear that he was not the supposed murderer.

THE DEMAND FOR MECHANICS IN INDIANAPOLIS.—The demand for mechanics in Indianapolis is so great, that it exceeds the supply. Many as are the improvements now being made, the number would be much greater if workmen were to be had. Good carpenters, plasterers, masons, and indeed almost every kind of mechanics, can get plenty of work and good wages. Mills, foundries, and factories are constantly turning out work because there are not hands enough to enable them to fill the orders.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HAS AWARDED THE CONTRACT FOR BUILDING THE FIFTEEN KID-SLOOP-OF-WAR, proposals for which were published some time since, to Crump & Son, at Washington. They are to build ten of the Kid-Sloops, and the balance is to be completed in twelve months. The machinery is to be made by Merrick & Son, Philadelphia.

MISS MARY PIERCE RECENTLY DIED AT NEW HAVEN, leaving about \$120,000 as the result of her husband's successful and judicious management. Connecticut people of a former generation remember her as the proprietress of a young ladies' seminary at Litchfield.

IN Salem, Mass., all the Protestant clergymen have taken all been consecrated—six of them. The Newburyport Herald hopes they will go, as nothing would give more efficiency to the law, and nothing would more elevate the patriotism of the people.

SOURCES OF THE NILE.—A correspondent writes to the New York Journal of Commerce from Cairo, Egypt, that the Nile appears as a huge island, the strait between America and Asia is nearly as wide as the Atlantic, and our great lakes are merged in one vast undiminished sea. The geographer's ignorance of America, however, is not more surprising than his knowledge of Africa for the Nile is plainly shown descending from two great lakes about five or ten degrees south of the equator, and corresponding very nearly in position with those in which the river is now found to begin. There are trifling errors in placing those lakes too far west, and in giving the Nile a westerly outlet by a river running to the Atlantic; but it would seem clear that some explorations have been made prior to 1830, which have been followed by a more accurate investigation of the existence of the great lakes which form so peculiar a feature of southeastern Africa, and found reason to believe that they were the true sources of the mysterious river of Egypt. The map shows also an attempt to trace the course of the Nile, and a westerly outlet to the sea, but it is not so far as its interior course and its lake is concerned, but erring in bringing the Nile to the Mediterranean, some degrees north of its true mouth.

THE JOURNAL says the map, of which the correspondent incloses a tracing, is peculiarly interesting. It is one of a large number which from time to time were produced in Europe, and its origin can be found in maps which were published at an earlier date. In our collection we have a number of them, and a large number on which the course of the Nile is laid down, and it is curious to observe the different theories which prevailed at different times on the subject. For it must be borne in mind that each map was produced on a mere theory—it might better be called a guess—and it would be strange if among so many there were not a few which hit the correct points. These theories were not so far from a moment to be regarded as detracting from the credit due Captain Speke for his discovery. They are only interesting now as showing the guesses which were made.

OUR CORRESPONDENT is correct in the idea that the existence of great lakes in the interior was known prior to the date of his map. The Portuguese trader, who came to the Nile, and who learned of these lakes, and this was about all that was known of the central part of Ethiopia. The word Nyassa, or Namoo, is probably synonymous with lake or sea, and hence the confusion which arose between the lake now known as Nyassa, and that discovered by Speke, and by him called Victoria Nyanza. The natives speak of these lakes or inland seas, but the total inability to give geographical ideas, or explain relative directions and distances, made it impossible to ascertain whether there was only one lake or many lakes, and what, if there were many, was the flow of their waters.

IT WAS, OF COURSE, ALWAYS supposed that the Nile took its origin either from the mountain snows, or from springs, or from lakes. One of these theories was more to guide a map-maker, and sometimes all three were adopted, as a safe way of being correct. The earliest map in our possession showing the Nile is the rude and curious production of the publisher of the Nuremberg Chronicles in 1492. This represents the river as rising in mountains and flowing through two lakes. It is, of course, a pure imagination, and, as no latitude or longitude is given, it amounts to nothing. But perhaps it may be safely believed that the later German map publishers retained this idea, and from time to time varied the location of lakes and mountains as they saw fit. One of the most interesting maps we have is one from which, no doubt, the correspondent's map was taken. It is dated at a much later date. Very beautiful and elaborate maps were published at Amsterdam about A. D. 1600, by Nicholas Vischer, to one of which we now refer. On this we find laid down two large lakes, the one extending from lat. 5 to lat. 12 south, and from long. 43 to 49 east; the other lake being in lat. 4 to 10 south, and from long. 33 to 58 east. The former, being divided by an island, is called Zaïre in the upper part, Zambesi in the lower. The latter is called Zaïlan. The main streams from these unite in the Nile in lat. 3 north; but Zaïre is also represented as pouring several streams through Congo into the Atlantic. These maps of Vischer are of very fine workmanship, and the one before us professes to give numerous towns, villages, mountains, small lakes, branches of the Nile, &c. On which the writer for that notice we saw well enough, but he was not without some information, as will appear.

THE "learned Job Ludolphus," as he was called in England, an Italian, who edited an Ethiopian Lexicon, published a History of Ethiopia, "being a full and accurate description of the Kingdom of Abessinia, vulgarly though erroneously called the Kingdom of Prester John." This was translated and published in England, 1682, and other editions have since appeared. It contains a full map of the Nile. Instead of describing this map, we give an extract from his curious book, which is but a specimen of a large amount of speculation on the subject of the mysterious river. Ludolphus gives what follows as a letter to him by an Ethiopian named Gregory, dated 20th October, 1687:

THE COURSE OF THE NILE is like a circle; it encircles the globe, but so that it never returns back to its head, making directly to Senaar. And therefore Goules lies always in the right hand of the Nile, and the kingdoms of Ethiopia, as well those still upon the Nile as those to the westward, are all rivers great and small, with several torrents, as well foreign as Abessinian, which by their general course, acknowledge him their father, having sprung from him, and all the rivers of Ethiopia, journey take his leave, and proceed on his journey like a hero, according to the right hand of the Nile, and the limits of Amhar, it washes the confines of Walaka, and so on to the extreme bounds of Magara and Sidra, and the Nile, between Biana and Gonga, and descends into the country of the Shankeites. Whence he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he meets with two great rivers, which plunge themselves into the Nile, coming from the east, of which one is called Tacaze, that falls out of Tigra, and the other Gonga, that descends from Dembea. After he has taken a view of the Kingdom of Senaar, away he travels to the country of Dembea, and so comes to the Kingdom of Nubia, and thence turns to the right hand, in order to his intended voyage for Alexandria, and comes to a certain country which is called Atrina, where the stream is unavailing by reason of the cliffs and rocks; after which he enters Egypt. Senaar he winds to the right hand, and leaves by degrees the western limits of the Nile, to visit the Kingdom of Senaar. But before he get thither, he

